

READ  
TOR.body, and chemical analysis  
and in the same

HEAL

materially assist  
It is in this way  
power and strength

FLOUR.

vital energy and activity  
body and mind developed and maintained by

Sister

nerves, muscles or

and from the WHOLE

materially assist

It is in this way

the power and strength

of

The

various

nothing but flour

are

found on our

our

merely add to the

distortion

and

## Miscellaneous.

## IRELAND AND THE IRISH.

BY REV. MARK TRAPTON.

A puzzling problem to all concerned is this Irish question. The Irish do not seem to know exactly what they want; and the English government seem at a loss to know what to offer. That they are poor, that they suffer, that they are degraded, are most palpable truths. Would they be improved had they the land in fee? This is doubtful, as they work only from sheer necessity; and in that case, having less inducement, they would labor less, drink more whiskey, and pay more money to priest and Pope. Home rule and an independent parliament would give no relief, for parliaments do not raise potatoes, nor does home rule increase sobriety and industrial habits.

The trouble with this unhappy people lies deeper. It is in moral and spiritual degradation. Priestly domination has done for them what slavery does in all cases for humanity—crushed out all manliness, self-respect and ambition. One has only to compare the Protestant and popish portions of the population to see the truth of this statement. The same wonderful difference is seen in all Roman Catholic countries. In journeying through Switzerland one sees a marked difference, in passing from a Protestant to a Roman Catholic canton, in the intelligence of the people, in their dwellings, in the culture of the soil, and in home life. On the one the dead body of Catholicism presses like an incubus; with the other is the spirit of freedom, free thought, untrammeled action, ambition, and the power to rise to a higher plane in social and religious life.

Unhappy Ireland has not had the help she needed and asked for from the English government. The policy, from the conquest of the Green Isle, has been to take all she could from the people, and in return give bayonets and coercion. The officers of the army of conquest selected the best domains in the land, and the government ceded to them their selection. The proprietors, instead of settling down among the people, interesting themselves in their education, planting among them schools and institutions of elevation, and forming industrial habits, lived abroad, and appointed an agent to collect and remit the rents. There was and could be no mutual interest—only contempt on the one part, and hatred on the other. From such bitter sowing, what could be expected but bitter fruitage?

Then the social habits of the mass of the people impoverish them. The amount paid for whiskey is vastly more than all other expenses of living combined. Years ago the great leader in the temperance movement, Father Mathew, saw the evil and attempted to check it; but he had neither the co-operation of the church, nor the countenance of the home government. The priests would not give up their whiskey, nor the parliament relinquish the excise tax, and so between these two stones the people were ground to powder. The land tax is not higher, if so high, as the tax our yeomen pay on the land they own in fee.

A late estimate gives the land tax in Ireland as about three dollars per acre, making the entire tax amount to \$75,570,000, while the cost of intoxicants consumed is \$69,115,510, or \$11,383,550 more than is paid for the land. This is simply astounding; and yet the poor simpletons complain of oppression! They are their own destroyers. What can be expected, under such social demoralizing forces, but pauperism, crime, and degradation? When the cry of starvation rolled across the waters, we once and again hurried off shiploads of provisions to their relief, when the same year the nation spent more for whiskey and beer than for food, and a single district sent \$4,000 as Peter's pence to the Pope, himself rolling in wealth and luxury. What can be done for such a people—so indolent, so improvident, so demoralized? Government must send some better remedy than bayonets, some better and more efficient missionaries than military heroes.

Strange that their leaders do not see the utter folly and madness of stirring up the ignorant, drunken masses to armed resistance to the British powers. It can result only in slaughter and extermination. But their leaders will be slow to lead in such a conflict; the result to themselves must be most apparent. One is forced to the conviction that the masses are the dupes of these blantant demagogues. The money squeezed out of the Irish on both sides of the Atlantic, no doubt goes to sustain them in their idleness, and in no way aids the suffering people.

But little has England actually done for the real benefit of the Green Isle. She has, from the beginning, ruled by the sword—not mercy or pity for old or young, women or little children. When reading the history of English rule in Ireland, one blushes for humanity. The brutality and bloodthirstiness of the leaders, as well as the common soldiers, is only paralleled by the atrocities of the savages of this western world.

Froude gives a terrible picture of the character of the native Irish as well, so that there was not much to choose between the oppressors and the oppressed. England was bent on uniting the Scotch and Irish with the British crown. The first was effected with little difficulty, but the wild hordes of the Green Isle fought it to the bitter end, so that it was, in fact, a conquest, not a consenting union. Hence the bitterness of the Irish toward their conquerors to this day. Landlord existence in Ireland was by theft and robbery, not by the right of purchase. The military officers sent for the subjugation of that unhappy people, selected the fairest portion of the land, and the crown granted and confirmed possession to them and their heirs forever. It is natural, therefore,

that an Irishman should regard the landlord as a robber, and treat him as such. While the poor wretches drag out a miserable existence in their mud cottages, with a few potatoes to barely sustain life, the landlord, who really has no just claim to the acres from which he fleches his rent, spends his money in riotous living in a foreign land.

But these cruel acts of the home government now return to plague them. There is retribution in this world, and true are the words, "He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword." There is one man closely connected with these early savage atrocities, for whom I have always cherished a profound admiration and sympathy, but reading the history of the conquest of Ireland has quite dissolved the charm. Those of my readers who have strolled through the Tower of London, the Inquisition of England, will recall the words of the garrulous guide, as passing before the door of a cell, he remarked, "The cell of Sir Walter Raleigh." "Ah, did he build it?" asked a green Yankee. "Build it?" said he, with a look of real pity for such ignorance. "No, there he was confined for eleven years, and was then brought out and beheaded on the little green plot you may see through the window yonder." "Poor Raleigh!" we said, and passed on. But it was a righteous retribution for the blood he shed in Ireland. He was a captain in Elizabeth's service, and was sent to Ireland in 1580 with others to subdue that stubborn country, where atrocities were committed which would make a Comanche Indian blush. Some six hundred Spanish and Biscayan allies, who had been sent from Spain to aid the Irish against their oppressors, were besieged in Smerwick Castle. Reduced to starvation, the miserable garrison were forced to surrender. They marched out with arms reversed and trailing ensigns. The officers were reserved for ransom. Then Captain Raleigh and a Captain Macworth led their men into the court of the castle and slaughtered six hundred men, unarmed and defenceless, stripped them, and laid them out upon the sands, "as gallant, goodly personages as ever were seen," says the noble Lord Grey. Some women with child were hanged, and one priest among them. They followed such scenes of butchery and cruelty as chill one's blood to read. Raleigh's reward was the splendid estate of the Earl of Desmond of twelve thousand acres, with the castle. There is shown to-day the spot in the garden where he planted the potato root brought by him from South America, and the room in which he was smoking that detestable weed of the Indians, *tabac*, when his servant, supposing him to be on fire, deluged him with a pitcher of water. The night before his execution, his career in Ireland passed in terrible review before him, and his conscience moved him to make a kind of reparation to some one for his numerous acts of injustice and robbery.

Now let us not be unjust to that much wronged and suffering people. We ourselves have had something more than a taste of the bitterness of oppression; let us be pitiful. Only the enemies or the fanatical friends of that land can advise the people to take arms against such a nation as Great Britain. Such measures must result in defeat and final ruin. Nor can one approve of the assassination of landlords, and the destruction of private property. Better to submit, and, for the righting of wrongs, and the fair and just treatment of the suffering masses, appeal to the God of justice and right, and the decision of the tribunal of the civilized world. It will come in good time, and right shall triumph over might.

## CHRIST'S DISPENSATION.

BY REV. CHARLES JONES.

The moral affairs of our world move on under the economy of Jesus Christ. This is of grace. It unfolds as follows: "One of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side, and forthwith came there out blood and water" (John 19: 24). "This is he that came by water and blood, even Jesus Christ; not by water only, but by water and blood" (1 John 5: 6). "The blood of Jesus Christ, his Son, cleanseth us from all sin" (1 John 1: 7). "Now in Christ Jesus ye who sometimes were far off are made nigh by the blood of Christ. For he is our peace who hath made both one [i.e., Jews and Gentiles] and came and preached peace to you which were afar off, and to them that were nigh" (Eph. 2: 13, 14, 17). God in Christ "is reconciling men unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them; but makes him to be sin for them that we might be made the righteousness of God in him" (2 Cor. 5: 18-21). Said one of the elders, "What are these which are arrayed in white robes?" The answer was, "These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb" (Rev. 7: 13, 14).

In a word, such is God's economy in Christ, manward. But there is a complement to this atoning part of Christ's work; I mean that of the Holy Spirit, or the Comforter. And this yoking of Christ and the Holy Spirit is Christ's own appointment. He ordained this union, and both promised and made good the promise. He said, "It is expedient for you that I go away; for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send unto you." His was to be a work of convincing and persuading, of renewing and sanctifying, and of guiding into the highest realm of truth, enlightenment, and safe keeping. The Holy Spirit's function and work were not doubtful, but reliable, conservative, and absolutely promotive of holiness and happiness, for time and eternity (John 16: 7-14). Then, observe how He was to supplement Christ's work by direct testimony. "When the Comforter is come, whom I will send

unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of truth, which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me" (John 16: 13). Further, Christ promises the Comforter, that He may abide with the disciples forever. They could receive Him, but the world would not, and Christ would not leave His chosen comforters or orphans; but the Holy Spirit, whom the Father would send in His name, would teach them all things and bring all things to their remembrance (John 14: 16-18 and 26). In other words, the Holy Spirit would make Christ's work in the atonement effectual in the salvation of the multitudes spoken of in Revelation. He was to be the Revealer, and was to abide forever, or permanently, with the Cross, making it effectual. And that there may be nothing wanting in the Biblical appointment as to the fullness of the gospel method, let us well weigh Paul's words, Romans 8: 23-27—helping innumerable, searching the heart, making intercessions, and according to the will of God. Under such *régime* there was a sublime assurance to the church of fruitage and ultimate results. Zion was to learn and know Christ's mission and intent as to all the earth; and in the highest, largest sense she was to be assured, and to be strong. Isaiah's words are confirmed (49: 6): "I will also give thee for a light to the Gentiles, that thou mayest be my salvation unto the end of the earth." The context of this passage should be carefully weighed, especially the 23d and 23d verses. Surely one may rest in the word of the Lord concerning the amplitude of gospel provisions for the world. As to this teaching, is there not a most distinct unfoldment in John 1: 9? Christ "the true Light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." Isaiah and John one. Is not the enlightenment real and sufficient? Would not all be saved if they acted up to their convictions? Though we do not comprehend God and all His ways, it is pleasant to believe that His illumination is such that not one would perish if each acted according to the divine enlightenment, and made choice of the One who lightens every man that cometh into the world. Surely we may rest in the Word of the Lord, and be satisfied under the benignant sway of the Holy Spirit.

Under the economy of the Son of God and the Holy Spirit, may we not interpret safely Paul's language (Romans 1: 18-21)? Men are without excuse, since the invisible things of God are or may be understood from the things that are made. And the darkest places of the earth—not obeying the God made known to them and not being thankful—must in the nature of the case find God's wrath revealed against them for their unrighteousness. God, who is love, both as Saviour and Redeemer in Christ, could not do otherwise than condemn all neglecters and despisers.

The divine patience and forbearance are seen in that God is no respecter of persons. All who sin without law shall perish without law, and all who sin in law shall be judged and treated accordingly.

There will be no injustice in God's part. God's dealings will not be in the face of men's consciences, but according to them. The judgment of God in the final disposition of all will harmonize with conscience.

The universe will be satisfied with His award, whether heaven or hell be the issue.

Now let us not be unjust to that much wronged and suffering people. We ourselves have had something more than a taste of the bitterness of oppression; let us be pitiful. Only the enemies or the fanatical friends of that land can advise the people to take arms against such a nation as Great Britain. Such measures must result in defeat and final ruin. Nor can one approve of the assassination of landlords, and the destruction of private property. Better to submit, and, for the righting of wrongs, and the fair and just treatment of the suffering masses, appeal to the God of justice and right, and the decision of the tribunal of the civilized world. It will come in good time, and right shall triumph over might.

The leaders were strong men. On one side, among others were Crooks, Perry, Bangs and Nadal. The first was scholarly, sprightly and sharp. The alteration should not weaken the statement. Nadal was from the "border" line; one of the conservatives whom it was said the administration thought it wise to transfer occasionally into the northern Conferences to preserve the equilibrium of the church. He was an able and genial man. More of him hereafter. Bangs (Heman) was a man of massive proportions, and made haste slowly. He rested the case largely on *Onesimus*; he was, it is believed, a preacher of righteousness in his own day, and that he was rejected. The United voice is that Christ—by the Holy Spirit and through Noah—addressed his fellow sinners, and that for many years, but they needed not his calls. It cannot be that there was any deficiency in the divine painstaking in Noah's time. If not, the sinners of his day would seem to be of the same family or type as those spoken of by Jude, verse 7, as suffering the vengeance of eternal fire. This last was the doom of Sodom and Gomorrah. Is it needful to infer or declare that in the case of any of these people there was a want of a fair chance or a good opportunity to be at peace with God? Peter says in his second epistle (2: 7) that "just Lot was vexed with the filthy conversation of the wicked." Well did those sinners know their duty, and in their choices reject the God of love. It appears to be the height of presumption so to interpret these Scriptures as to leave an impression that there was a deficiency either in the range of opportunity or in God's painstaking.

And then, as we think of the Savior's words, and of the calls and warnings of His disciples and the apostles, can we doubt as to the sweep and significance of their teaching? What clearness, what force, what urgency, what tide of thought and vehemence, all calling for repentance, for turning unto God, for following Christ, for fleeing from the wrath to come and laying hold on eternal life! And all this for now, to-day, in the present; that delays may seal doom; and that moral character is being fixed, and may instantly; and at all events will be *ultimately* beyond all recall, all hope, either in this world or the world to come. The whole Biblical drift is such as not to leave a hint or thought that there can be any re-pentance except in this life; and that

to, not only for dwellers in Christian lands, but for all nationalities and conditions of people, since if they acted up to the light God gives, no one would perish—none fall of an actual welcome home through Jesus Christ to mansions prepared forever by the matchless grace and mercy of God.

Blessed Gospel, made ready for all, and gloriously illustrating the character and moral government of God!

North Abington, Mass.

"The airs of heaven blow o'er me,  
A glory shines before me,  
What mankind shall be,  
Pure, generous, brave, and free.  
"A dream of man and woman,  
Diviner, but still human;  
Solving the riddle old,  
Shaping the age of gold.  
"The love of God and neighbor  
And equal-handed labor;  
The richer life where beauty  
Walks hand in hand with duty."

## DR. CURRY AND THE ANTISLAVERY CONFLICT

IN THE N. Y. EAST CONFERENCE.

BY REV. S. C. KELLER.

Entering his professional life as Dr. Curry did at the mature age of thirty years, and at a time when the discussion of the slavery question was already fast taking on its vigorous form, it is probable that his convictions were well settled on that question at the opening of his public life.

But the first six years of that life, in the stronghold of slavery in Georgia, doubtless deepened and confirmed those convictions. That they were not disguised, is evident. Whatever a man of different mould might have done, that broad, strong mouth could but speak. His boldness and ability secured tolerance for his sentiments from the friends of slavery not always found in those days, and that was sometimes wholly wanting.

Four or five years later, the writer was a teacher of a Sunday-school class of six boys in South Carolina, and he had taught one of them to read one of the Ten Commandments of God, imprisonment would have been the legal penalty; and if he had escaped with his life he would have been more fortunate than were many others for no greater offense. In view of the marvelous change of the past twenty-five years, we bury the past, and cry "All hail!" to the South to-day.

Events then, however, plainly pointed to the North as a more congenial latitude for Dr. Curry and his utterances. He recognized this. It was well he did so. The North needed him, with his strong convictions and the courage of them, and with his pre-eminent gifts for leadership.

Such great changes have occurred in public sentiment in the North, also, in the last twenty-five years, that persons not observers of the facts will find it difficult to fully understand the intense spirit that characterized the antislavery controversy in the assemblies and conferences of the church. The ten years preceding the war formed a period during which the discussion of the issue as involved in state and church became absorbing and heated. The Bishop also called for a vote from the vast audience. Men, women and children all sprang to their feet. There were both weeping and shouting, and the enthusiasm burned heavenward and burst forth in the doxology.

Those resolutions were immediately forwarded to President Lincoln, and were the first received by him from any religious body pledging him moral support in the war. In less than half a year from that time Dr. Perry had raised a regiment of soldiers and gone to the front in its command as colonel.

In June of the following year he died in the service in Florida. He may have been one of the group on the other side, and heard the voice of Inskip shouting, "Here comes Curry;" and Floy responded, "I am glad Curry is come; he is long over-due." Only two of the eight leaders specially named remain here. The others have doubtless met where conflict and war are no more.

Two parties in the great controversy, as it was afterwards between the "blue" and the "gray." The position of the leading laymen was as well understood as that of the ministers. Some of them represented great commercial interests vitally related to the issues pending.

Such were the conditions when the Conference met in Brooklyn, in April, 1861, when the controversy passed its culminating point, and was practically settled. It was a scene of thrilling interest. On the morning of the twelfth day of April came the news of the assault of the rebels on Fort Sumter. Resolutions were prepared by Dr. Curry and others, tendering the moral support of the Conference to President Lincoln in the grave emergency. At the opening of the Conference Dr. Curry moved to raise a special committee on the state of the country. His object was to have the committee report the resolutions prepared, to the Conference. Similar motions, however, had often proved the challenge that opened the battle. True to past customs, Dr. Perry opposed the motion. Dr. Curry responded, saying substantially: "I had supposed that we were, at least, all loyal to the government in this Conference; if we are not so, now is the time to know it." This touched Dr. Perry in a most sensitive point. He was proud of his patriotism. His country had educated him. He had fought for her on the field of battle. And, although one of the coolest men in debate ever known, his cheek grew pale, his eye flashed fire, and he made a response, with a personal reference to Dr. Curry, so emphatic and intrepid, that those who heard it will still remember it. Enough to say, Dr. Curry held his position. Dr. Perry and his friends receded from theirs. The culminating point in the antislavery contest was reached and passed that hour. Men who had stood face to face for years wheeled into line and stood side by side. Dr. Perry and Dr. Curry were both put on the committee. The resolutions were promptly reported. The discussion of them went on without a dissenting voice, and with an enthusiasm seldom seen. At the suggestion of some that the speeches were verging on the "spread-eagle style," Dr. Nadal responded that he was in favor of the eagle "from tip to tip." "Yes!" said Bishop Ames, "and from talons to beak." As the issue was war, the allusion was appropriate.

The Bishop called for a rising vote on the resolutions. Every man but one of the Conference rose to his feet. Then the Bishop also called for a vote from the vast audience. Men, women and children all sprang to their feet. There were both weeping and shouting, and the enthusiasm burned heavenward and burst forth in the doxology.

Those resolutions were immediately forwarded to President Lincoln, and were the first received by him from any religious body pledging him moral support in the war.

Such great changes have occurred in public sentiment in the North, also, in the last twenty-five years, that persons not observers of the facts will find it difficult to fully understand the intense spirit that characterized the antislavery controversy in the assemblies and conferences of the church. The ten years preceding the war formed a period during which the discussion of the issue as involved in state and church became absorbing and heated. The Bishop also called for a vote from the vast audience. Men, women and children all sprang to their feet. There were both weeping and shouting, and the enthusiasm burned heavenward and burst forth in the doxology.

Those resolutions were immediately forwarded to President Lincoln, and were the first received by him from any religious body pledging him moral support in the war.

Such great changes have occurred in public sentiment in the North, also, in the last twenty-five years, that persons not observers of the facts will find it difficult to fully understand the intense spirit that characterized the antislavery controversy in the assemblies and conferences of the church. The ten years preceding the war formed a period during which the discussion of the issue as involved in state and church became absorbing and heated. The Bishop also called for a vote from the vast audience. Men, women and children all sprang to their feet. There were both weeping and shouting, and the enthusiasm burned heavenward and burst forth in the doxology.

Such great changes have occurred in public sentiment in the North, also, in the last twenty-five years, that persons not observers of the facts will find it difficult to fully understand the intense spirit that characterized the antislavery controversy in the assemblies and conferences of the church. The ten years preceding the war formed a period during which the discussion of the issue as involved in state and church became absorbing and heated. The Bishop also called for a vote from the vast audience. Men, women and children all sprang to their feet. There were both weeping and shouting, and the enthusiasm burned heavenward and burst forth in the doxology.

Such great changes have occurred in public sentiment in the North, also, in the last twenty-five years, that persons not observers of the facts will find it difficult to fully understand the intense spirit that characterized the antislavery controversy in the assemblies and conferences of the church. The ten years preceding the war formed a period during which the discussion of the issue as involved in state and church became absorbing and heated. The Bishop also called for a vote from the vast audience. Men, women and children all sprang to their feet. There were both weeping and shouting, and the enthusiasm burned heavenward and burst forth in the doxology.

Such great changes have occurred in public sentiment in the North, also, in the last twenty-five years, that persons not observers of the facts will find it difficult to fully understand the intense spirit that characterized the antislavery controversy in the assemblies and conferences of the church. The ten years preceding the war formed a period during which the discussion of the issue as involved in state and church became absorbing and heated. The Bishop also called for a vote from the vast audience. Men, women and children all sprang to their feet. There were both weeping and shouting, and the enthusiasm burned heavenward and burst forth in the doxology.

## The Sunday School.

## FOURTH QUARTER. LESSON IV.

Sunday, October 23.  
Matt. 9: 18-31.

By REV. W. O. HOLWAY, U. S. N.

## THREE MIRACLES.

## I. Preliminary.

1. GOLDEN TEXT: "According to your faith be given unto you" (Matt. 9: 29).

2. DATE: A. D. 28, in the autumn; shortly after the stilling of the tempest.

3. PLACE: Capernaum.

4. PARABLE: NARRATIVES: Mark 5: 21-43; Luke 8: 40-56.

## HOME READINGS.

Monday. Health, life, and light, Matthew 9: 18-31.

Tuesday. The blessings of health, Psalm 91: 1-16.

Wednesday. Life eternal, John 6: 27-51.

Thursday. The light of God, John 1: 1-14.

Friday. The Lord of life, Psalm 90: 1-17.

Saturday. Lazarus restored, John 11: 23-44.

Sunday. The living Lord, John 20: 1-18.

## II. Introductory.

Shortly after His return from Gadara, probably at the close of the feast given by Matthew in His honor, a ruler of the synagogue made Jairus, besought Jesus.

Jesus was himself of his little daughter, lying at the point of death. Touched by the father's grief, Jesus at once started towards the ruler's house, surrounded by a dense crowd than usual, excited by measure with curiosity and expectation. On the way a remarkable incident occurred. Unnoticed in the crowd that followed was a woman who for twelve years had suffered from a bloody flux, for the cure of which she had submitted to painful treatment from many physicians; and having given her all, was "nothing bettered, but rather worse." What she had heard of Jesus had inspired her with new hope. She shrank from going to Him publicly and telling her case; so she stole in behind, fearing assured that if she could but touch the tassel of His robe, health would once more be hers. She got near enough to Him at length, and "with secret and trembling haste," she touched the robe. Her faith was instantly, consciously, rewarded. She realized that she was healed. No one had seen that touch, no one knew but Jesus himself; but He knew that "virtue had gone out" of Him. Turning, He inquired, "Who touched My robes?" The disciples were surprised at the question. They ventured to remonstrate with Him; of course in such a crowd He couldn't help being touched, said touched repeatedly. But Jesus still looked about Him, and the woman, seeing that her act could no longer be hid, fell at His feet and publicly acknowledged her malady and its cure. "Daughter," said He, with a tone she had never forgotten, "thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace, and be free of thy plague."

Resuming their walk to the house of Jairus, a messenger came to meet them with fatal tidings. "Thy daughter is dead," he said to the ruler, "why troublest thou the Master any farther?" Jesus overheard the message, but did not turn back. Comforting the ruler with the words, "Fear not, only believe," they proceeded to the house, which they found filled with the hired mourners and flute-players. Taking with Him only Peter, James and John, He entered the dwelling. His attempt to still the lamentations by stating that the maid was "not dead, but only sleeping," was received with scornful derision; they knew well that she was dead. He therefore dismissed them from the house, and entered the chamber, with only the parents and the three disciples. Taking the little child by the hand, He pronounced the simple words, "Talitha cumi" — "Daughter, arise" — and to the amazement and joy of the parents, her life came to her immediately, and she arose and walked. Probably to avoid inconvenient notoriety, Jesus bade them keep the miracle silent, and then directed that the little girl should be fed.

Two blind men, whom He encountered shortly after, became the subjects of His compassionate and healing skill.

The cure was a private one, and they were strictly charged to keep it secret;

but they disobeyed the order, and their considerate zeal proved a hindrance to their Benefactor.

## III. Expository.

18. While he spake unto them — unto the disciples concerning the relation of John's ministry to the new dispensation. See verses 14-17.

There came — to Matthew's house, where a feast had been given for Jesus by this newly-called disciple.

A ruler — probably the *rosh ha-knesset*, or chief elder of the synagogue, and therefore holding the highest social and religious position in Capernaum. His name, according to the parallel narratives, was Jairus, and it is conjectured that he was one of the "elders" who came to Jesus in behalf of the Roman centurion (Lesson 1). Wrote upon "Queen Victoria's" "Book of the Dead" — the famous "Bogeyman" is a reply by Stephen Henry Clews, the famous "Bogeyman" who wrote "Shakespear's" "King Lear" — the present companion to "Ousting Shakespeare."

20. And the same — "Wall Street" is a defense of the October Forum, as a defense of the policy of the October Forum, and a plea for its友人. Bishop Huntington is on the "Education and the Church" — W. D. Kelley proposes to remove the revenue by removing and liquor. Prof. D. A. Aristocraft and Humanist exaggerated a thoughtful paper on "The Relation of the Church to Speculative Theology," and a substantial review of "The Book of Job" — J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Schodde completes the "Book of Job" — and commentary by J. M. Williams contributes to the "Dictionary of the English Language." Dr. D. F. Randolph &amp; Co., Co.,

The October issue of the "American" and suggestive Frederick Wright upon "Man in the New World." Sch

## CONTENTS.

## Original Articles.

EDITORIAL. Echoes from the Pulpit.—Waiting (poem). — The Birth of a Kingdom.—Baltimore Letter.—Chaldean, Babylonian, and Egyptian Stone Records.

Ireland and the Irish. Christ's Dispensation. Dr. Gurney and the Anti-slavery Conflict. OUR BOOK TABLE. Magazines and Periodicals.

## The Sunday-school.

Religious Summary.—Reading Notices.—Advertisements.

## Editorial.

Republican Loyalty.—Echoes from the American Board. PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

## The Conferences.

Business Notices, Church Register, Advertisements.

## The Family.

Speaking to the Heart. (Editorial). Reminiscences.—A Nurse Legend (poem).—"Come on Prayer-meeting Night," etc. THE LITTLE FOLKS. My and My. FOR YOUNG AND OLD. MISCELLANY. Selected Poems.

## Obituaries.

Temperance and Educational Items.—Scientific and Industrial.—Albuquerque College.—From Here and There.—Advertisements.

## The Week.

Reading Notices.—Advertisements.

[Entered at the Post-office, Boston, Mass., as second-class matter.]

## Zion's Herald.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1887.

## REPUBLICAN LOYALTY.

A fresh gush of loyal affection and expression has lately been awakened in Great Britain and her dependencies by the jubilee of their Queen. England has never been blessed before with a court more worthy of respect and esteem. Victoria has not been conspicuous for her leadership in political affairs, and, indeed, has hardly enjoyed an opportunity to exhibit statesmanship in managing the public interests of the country. England is governed by her Cabinet and Commons. The Queen has been a model, in many respects, of the Christian virtues, and her personal character and influence have never brought a blush upon the face of her subjects—a commendation that could hardly be bestowed upon her predecessors on the throne. Her public appearances during the late remarkable festivities occasioned marked enthusiasm, and drew together immense crowds of people. But this was noticeable, that her public displays were occasions of great pomp, in which the Queen herself was only one element of the wonderful exhibition. Every quarter of the earth contributed to the magnificence of the occasion. Kings and queens, Oriental rulers in their gorgeous robes, princes and princesses, entered into the marvelous procession that moved through the thronged streets of London. It could not escape observation that every possible measure was instituted to defend the royal life from the peril of some socialistic foe. But with all this, it was a wonderful illustration of the warm place which the Queen holds in the hearts of her people, which can only be paralleled in Europe by the regard and affection in which the Prussians hold their venerable and estimable Emperor William.

It would hardly be supposed that the occupant of the highest office in a republic could awaken any such emotion and outward expression of regard. The term of office is limited. The present occupant, after a short period, sinks back into his former unofficial condition, bearing no external or honorary symbol of his former power or station. Then, he is often chosen by the barest majority of the electors—not a majority of his fellow-citizens.

Fully one-half of all the voters of the land, at the time of his election, were opposed to him as a candidate for the presidency and to the party policy which he represents. However judiciously he may bear himself in office, during all his term, party papers will continue their attacks upon his administration, and even criticise his personal acts and daily life. The party machinery is kept busily at work to change, at the end of his term, the government, and to send the President back to his unofficial life. Under such circumstances, we should hardly expect his personal presence would awaken any special warmth of feeling, or secure for him any marked outward displays, as he moved over the land.

But what do we see? No royal progress is ever attended with such voluntary and joyous recognition, and with such hearty enthusiasm, or calls out such manifest expressions of real gratification and loyal esteem, as we have seen in the President's tour across the country. Probably it is not so much the person as the office. This represents the country in its highest expression. To no people is the land of their birth, or of their voluntary choice, dearer than to the citizens of these United States. This is remarkably true of the great, intelligent portion of our citizens of foreign origin who have become

naturalized by a second civil birth. No voices join more heartily in the outpouring of the national hymn, or in the celebration of the hour of its independent existence, than these former subjects of other governments.

All this has been very naturally forced upon our consideration by the incidents of the last week. Mr. Cleveland has proved himself to be a wise and faithful magistrate. He has, probably more than might have been expected, risen out of the limitations of a party leader, and endeavored to legislate for the whole country. The occasion of acts which have disappointed some of his best adherents can be readily understood by a knowledge of the pressure continually brought to bear upon the occupant of a seat having so many political gifts at its disposal. Mr. Cleveland can hardly be said to be a popular President, even with his own party; but he certainly has made a strong and favorable impression upon the country by his apparent integrity and decision of character. He is not a magnetic man. His speeches are simply sensible. There is rarely ever any indication of eloquence about them. No sentences of his will ever linger on the lips of the generations like those of Lincoln. There is an element, however, in the President's late progress calculated to touch the public heart, and that is the presence of his lovely young wife. Her beauty, her unaffected naturalness and native elegance of manner, win all classes at formal or informal receptions.

But President Cleveland, in his plain citizen's dress, with no glittering court around him, with no military guards or escort, is hailed with the heartiest shouts by tens of thousands as he simply tarries for a few moments at railroad stations, and bows, or utters a sentence or two from the platform of the car. When he reaches a large city, he finds besides its own population hundreds of thousands of people gathered to pay him their respects. With extraordinary patience they form long lines, and wait for hours simply to touch his hand, to say a respectful word and bow to the beautiful democratic American queen by his side. No rough, uncivil voices are heard among the crowds, thousands of whom will vote another year for a different President; but he is received with genuine respect and accorded the honor which a worthy administration of his high office has merited. We are glad to see this. It speaks well both for the loyalty of our people and for the thorough Americanization of the great body of our new citizens. We would that such scenes might soften somewhat the asperities of political life; at least mitigate, if not destroy, the vicious and barbarous habit of introducing personal abuse into our political campaigns. Parties will always exist, for harmony of judgment in the administration of so large and intricate a government can hardly be expected; and parties have, also, an important influence in the sharp surveillance they exercise over each other, especially in the administration of great financial trusts; but this was noticeable, that her public displays were occasions of great pomp, in which the Queen herself was only one element of the wonderful exhibition.

Every quarter of the earth contributed to the magnificence of the occasion. Kings and queens, Oriental rulers in their gorgeous robes, princes and princesses, entered into the marvelous procession that moved through the thronged streets of London. It could not escape observation that every possible measure was instituted to defend the royal life from the peril of some socialistic foe. But with all this, it was a wonderful illustration of the warm place which the Queen holds in the hearts of her people, which can only be paralleled in Europe by the regard and affection in which the Prussians hold their venerable and estimable Emperor William.

It would hardly be supposed that the occupant of the highest office in a republic could awaken any such emotion and outward expression of regard. The term of office is limited. The present occupant, after a short period, sinks back into his former unofficial condition, bearing no external or honorary symbol of his former power or station. Then, he is often chosen by the barest majority of the electors—not a majority of his fellow-citizens.

Fully one-half of all the voters of the land, at the time of his election, were opposed to him as a candidate for the presidency and to the party policy which he represents. However judiciously he may bear himself in office, during all his term, party papers will continue their attacks upon his administration, and even criticise his personal acts and daily life. The party machinery is kept busily at work to change, at the end of his term, the government, and to send the President back to his unofficial life. Under such circumstances, we should hardly expect his personal presence would awaken any special warmth of feeling, or secure for him any marked outward displays, as he moved over the land.

PREPARATION FOR THE MEETING.

No religious body makes such careful and studious preparation for a great, instructive, enthusiastic and in-

spiring annual meeting as the American Board. The programme is made, parts assigned to the strongest men, of which they have so many, returned missionaries assembled, and generous arrangement made for the entertainment of the large constituency all over the country who may choose to attend. The writer recollects that he stumbled upon one of the annual meetings of this Board in his early manhood, and the enthusiastic impressions then made linger gratefully to-day. He has made it a practice, therefore, to take in this annual meeting whenever it is within close proximity.

Would you look upon one of the day's sessions? Then enter with me the City Hall at Springfield. You will have to come very early to secure even standing room. The hall will hold from three thousand to thirty-five hundred people. If there Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, you shall see a thousand women and men standing in every available place in the hall for three long hours in the white glow of continued interest. It is a magnificent audience of cultivated people, and there are two overflow meetings in the nearest churches at the same hour.

Look upon the platform. They are Congregationalists you would know by election and foreordination—tall, spare, scholarly, most of them in the sere of life. Ask the man at your side to point out the notables for you, for it is questionable if you ever looked into the face of so much brain and culture. That tall, thin man, now trying to be heard with his weak and vacuous voice is Dr. Porter of Yale College; that man who does but little better in getting the ear of that vast assembly is Dr. Fisher of Yale, whose pen has been of such help to you; that tall and more portly man is Dr. Magoun of Iowa University. You recognize Joseph Cook, Dr. William Taylor, President Seeley, Prof. Egbert Smyth and his brother Newmann, Drs. R. H. and Henry M. Storrs, Drs. Pentecost and Webb, President Bartlett. That fleshly man there is Dr. Behrends; that man with full beard and the best parliamentarian on the platform is Dr. Quint of Dover, N. H. That spare man now speaking, looking so much like the model Congregationalist, is Dr. Paton, of Howard University, Washington. They say Dr. Washington Gladden is there, but I cannot show him to you. Who is that? Dr. Geo. A. Gordon, of the New Old South, an Americanized Scotchman, beloved by all. Who has best put himself in rapport with that immense audience? That is Dr. Alexander McKenzie, of Cambridge, Mass. "Where is Dr. Lyman Abbott?" you say. Down there among the reporters—that man with apparently small head and delicate features. "I would rather hear him speak than any other man here. I read him every week, and he helps me, but I have never heard him speak," says one near me. That corpulent man who has dared to violate the physical model of the Congregationalist, and who withal looks so genial and clever because, forthsooth, he has more body, is the eminent Dr. Eddy, of Detroit. That man there, whom you will hear pretty soon, a man of tremendous power, called the battle-axe of the denomination West, is Dr. Goodwin. This whole article could be filled, describing with only a line the notables—men who have a national reputation—that are attending this meeting. One face we miss sadly—the face of the humble Christian scholar and educator, perhaps the man in America most revered by those who appreciate modest worth—Dr. Mark Hopkins, who for thirty years has presided over this remarkable assembly, and with such genial and lovable impartiality, that never was a ruling question or a suggestion by him unheeded. He has died since the meeting at Des Moines one year ago. It is estimated that there are from three to five thousand visitors who come to the city each day to attend the sessions of this meeting.

## PECULIARITIES.

The American Board has been in a ferment for two years, occasioned by the hostility which it has manifested to the hypothesis announced as held at Andover Seminary that there might be a continued probation for heathen who have never heard of Jesus Christ. Rev. E. K. Alden, the home secretary of the American Board, believes that those who hold such an hypothesis, even as a speculation, an intellectual relief for a dark and painful problem, are thereby rendered doctrinally unfit to become a missionary in the foreign field. Several young men, students at Andover, signally Messrs. Torrey and Noyes, sons of missionaries, begging to be accepted for the work to which they have intended for years to devote their lives, are rejected because unwilling to say that they will not consider this life decisive to the heathen who have never heard of Christ. Such cases as these have put the Congregational body in a theological ferment for two years, and the regular work of the American Board at its annual meeting has been pressed and overborne by questions relating to the standard of fitness which should be required of candidates. This question broke in upon the discussions of this Board on its second day of meeting, and consumed largely its time during the whole session; the conservative wing insisting that the Prudential Committee, consisting of ten of this corporate board, shall with Dr. Alden pass upon the doctrinal fitness of candidates as it always has done; the "new departure" wing demanding that in questionable cases a council of churches shall be called to pass upon the doctrinal fitness of the candidate—at least that in some way no man shall be rejected for the foreign work who would be accepted and installed by a council over any home church. This was the question, in one form or another, that would not down, and was discussed with most remarkable ability.

PREPARATION FOR THE MEETING.

No religious body makes such careful and studious preparation for a great, instructive, enthusiastic and in-

spiring annual meeting as the American Board. The programme is made, parts assigned to the strongest men, of which they have so many, returned missionaries assembled, and generous arrangement made for the entertainment of the large constituency all over the country who may choose to attend. The writer recollects that he stumbled upon one of the annual meetings of this Board in his early manhood, and the enthusiastic impressions then made linger gratefully to-day. He has made it a practice, therefore, to take in this annual meeting whenever it is within close proximity.

We are indebted to Rev. A. F. Hoyt, of Albuquerque, for a copy of the "Journal of the New Mexico Mission," for its sessions in 1885 and 1886. The last occurred at Albuquerque, Oct. 7 and 9 last year, under Bishop Warren. The mission had then nine ministers and 209 communicants and probationers. It had 461 children in Sunday-schools, and gives evidence of vigorous aggressive work in a very necessitous and hopeful field.

The *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for October, has a fine steel engraving of Hon. Charles Adams, Jr., with a sketch of his life by Rev. J. H. Temple. Mr.

Henry F. Waters continues his interesting "Gleanings in England." The genealogies of several important families are given, and many very suggestive "notes and queries," with the proceedings of sister bodies and necrology of the society.

Bishop Foster has returned from his long episcopal tour to the Pacific Conferences very much exhausted. He will hardly be in a condition to render occasional services before the fall meeting of the Bishops and the sessions of the Missionary and Church Extension Board. Our brethren will therefore spare him the necessity of responding to letters seeking his aid in the pulpit.

The interesting address of Rev. T. A. Goodwin, D. D., of the class of 1840 of the Indiana Asbury, now Do Pauw, University—containing reminiscences of the early days of that institution—given at the late semi-centennial celebration of the University, has been published in pamphlet form, with the historical addresses also delivered on the occasion. It makes itself felt in the society of the

Law and Order Society of the city of Philadelphia seems to be in a condition of efficient organization and vigorous activity.

The report of its sixth annual meeting is a very interesting document, containing able addresses by Governor Beaver, Rev. Dr. Hall, ex-Gov. Robert E. Patterson, Geo. H. Smart, Jr., and Rev. R. H. Cowell.

The two special directions in which the society makes itself felt have been in securing the sanctity of the Sabbath and the execution of the laws relating to the sale of liquor.

Dr. Hall's address was an able and eloquent presentation of the character and claims of the Sabbath day.

We are glad to learn from the best authority that Wesleyan University, Middletown, opens prosperously and hopefully this year.

It was feared that the sense of confusion necessarily incident to the removal of the late president and the establishment of a provisional administration, would result in a considerable diminution of the number of students.

This has not been the case. The freshman class numbers 53, and the whole number of students is 189. These numbers fall only a little below the highest numbers the college has ever reached. Prof. Van Wickle stands firmly in his administration as acting president. He has most fully the respect of both instructors and students, and there is an atmosphere of harmony and mutual confidence pervading the college. A change has been made this year in the hours of recitation, in order to allow more time at convenient hours for athletic sports and other forms of exercise and recreation. It is hoped that the new arrangement will be favorable to health and physical vigor, and will thus enable the students to do better work. The Sunday morning prayer-meetings have commenced with large attendance, and there is evidently an earnest religious spirit in the college.

We were all startled by the morning papers of last Tuesday, the 31st, announcing the very sudden death of Hon. J. B. Finch, the well-known and eloquent temperance lecturer. He had apparently been in his usual excellent health, and lectured during the evening at Lynn. As he left the car at the Eastern railroad station in Boston, he was seen to waver, and fell into the arms of one who hurried to help him, dying almost at once. No lecture for the last four or five years has been more widely attended, or more effective in his address. He was a well-trained lawyer, a keen politician, and something more; he was really the strongest statesman of the Prohibition party. His absence from the present and the national campaign will be greatly deplored.

The *Christian Advocate* announces the death, in Brooklyn, N. Y., of Mr. Samuel Halsted, for many years at the head of one of the most effective and fruitful "praying bands" in the church. He retired from the ministry some years since to devote himself to active service in the Master's cause. He was greatly esteemed, and has seals of his practical ministry in many places. He was not a large, visioned man, but a man of great personal magnetism, and could move a large audience with his eloquence and his personal influence.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The *Christian Advocate* announces the death, in Brooklyn, N. Y., of Mr. Samuel Halsted, for many years at the head of one of the most effective and fruitful "praying bands" in the church. He retired from the ministry some years since to devote himself to active service in the Master's cause. He was greatly esteemed, and has seals of his practical ministry in many places. He was not a large, visioned man, but a man of great personal magnetism, and could move a large audience with his eloquence and his personal influence.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The *Christian Advocate* announces the death, in Brooklyn, N. Y., of Mr. Samuel Halsted, for many years at the head of one of the most effective and fruitful "praying bands" in the church. He retired from the ministry some years since to devote himself to active service in the Master's cause. He was greatly esteemed, and has seals of his practical ministry in many places. He was not a large, visioned man, but a man of great personal magnetism, and could move a large audience with his eloquence and his personal influence.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The *Christian Advocate* announces the death, in Brooklyn, N. Y., of Mr. Samuel Halsted, for many years at the head of one of the most effective and fruitful "praying bands" in the church. He retired from the ministry some years since to devote himself to active service in the Master's cause. He was greatly esteemed, and has seals of his practical ministry in many places. He was not a large, visioned man, but a man of great personal magnetism, and could move a large audience with his eloquence and his personal influence.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The *Christian Advocate* announces the death, in Brooklyn, N. Y., of Mr. Samuel Halsted, for many years at the head of one of the most effective and fruitful "praying bands" in the church. He retired from the ministry some years since to devote himself to active service in the Master's cause. He was greatly esteemed, and has seals of his practical ministry in many places. He was not a large, visioned man, but a man of great personal magnetism, and could move a large audience with his eloquence and his personal influence.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The *Christian Advocate* announces the death, in Brooklyn, N. Y., of Mr. Samuel Halsted, for many years at the head of one of the most effective and fruitful "praying bands" in the church. He retired from the ministry some years since to devote himself to active service in the Master's cause. He was greatly esteemed, and has seals of his practical ministry in many places. He was not a large, visioned man, but a man of great personal magnetism, and could move a large audience with his eloquence and his personal influence.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The *Christian Advocate* announces the death, in Brooklyn, N. Y., of Mr. Samuel Halsted, for many years at the head of one of the most effective and fruitful "praying bands" in the church. He retired from the ministry some years since to devote himself to active service in the Master's cause. He was greatly esteemed, and has seals of his practical ministry in many places. He was not a large, visioned man, but a man of great personal magnetism, and could move a large audience with his eloquence and his personal influence.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The *Christian Advocate* announces the death, in Brooklyn, N. Y., of Mr. Samuel Halsted, for many years at the head of one of the most effective and fruitful "praying bands" in the church. He retired from the ministry some years since to devote himself to active service in the Master's cause. He was greatly esteemed, and has seals of his practical ministry in many places. He was not a large, visioned man, but a man of great personal magnetism, and could move a large audience with his eloquence and his personal influence.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The *Christian Advocate* announces the death, in Brooklyn, N. Y., of Mr. Samuel Halsted, for many years at the head of one of the most effective and fruitful "praying bands" in the church. He retired from the ministry some years since to devote himself to active service in the Master's cause. He was greatly esteemed, and has seals of his practical ministry in many places. He was not a large, visioned man, but a man of great personal magnetism, and could move a large audience with his eloquence and his personal influence.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The *Christian Advocate* announces the death, in Brooklyn, N. Y., of Mr. Samuel Halsted, for many years at the head of one of the most effective and fruitful "praying bands" in the church. He

## ZION'S HERALD, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1887.

arms, and thrilled with his revival spirit; he sure to follow. He of the brethren, and again." It now End such talent, be sure to Conference, and have no volens."

Willard as a lay deacon from the Rock created quite a sensation by the laty tide is flowing, an honored seat in conference, and if there is the woman question, that will be the hour delegation is considered next leads with the winter. The other G. Trudell, Lewis W. A. Spencer and others; Garrett R. Van- s. Lay delegates. N. Willard.

of the Spring Conference issued from the Book can be obtained at the publication of the names of those preachers who have honorably paid in full. DANIEL STEELE.

late Mr. Beecher in his freedom of utterance, his ready wit, and personal magnetism.

A considerable amount of news from the Conference is unavoidably crowded out of this issue by the pressure upon our columns. It will all appear next week.

Mr. EDITOR: In the HERALD of Oct. 5, Captain Crawford makes a statement of his effort to extinguish the debt on the Broadway Church, South Boston, which the unexpired deficiency. He says of the subscribers that "the list of delinquents would astonish the readers of the HERALD." In making this public assertion our good brother did not mean to affix those who have in good faith paid their subscriptions. But this declaration must have this effect; for the subscriptions of the preachers were made in the Boston Preacher's Meeting, supplemented, if I mistake not, in an open session of the New England Conference, so that the names of the ministerial subscribers are well known. The remark of Bro. Crawford throws suspicion on the whole list. It intimates that persons of high standing are discharging their own pledges, and that the publication of their names would cause astonishment. Now, since this would be regarded as an ungracious proceeding, there can be no objection to the publication of the names of those preachers who have honorably paid in full.

DANIEL STEELE.

## The Conferences.

## NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

## BOSTON DISTRICT.

Boston Preachers' Meeting. — The Preachers' Meeting elected the officers for the next six months: President, T. C. Watkins; vice-president, J. O. Knowles; secretary and treasurer, J. C. Caudill; assistant secretary, F. N. Upham. Dr. Knowles presented paper on the "Best Method of Making Ministerial Appointments." Next Monday Dr. McKeown is to give a paper on the same subject.

Tremont St. — The church was crowded Sunday evening, Oct. 2, to hear Pastor Brodbeck in the first of his sermons on historical characters — "Absalom the Wayward." Nine seekers were at the altar, and there were five conversions. Sixty units on probation, and will a very important hour.

M. E. Church has in its short and last Friday evening a was just been very through the generousers, was dedicated by song. The occasion with a processional was followed with responsive prayer by the pastor, who came a series of upon the organ, to an audience filling the pews, and power of the displayed under the auff, the accomplished Alleluia, Mr. J. C. Cobb, Elliot Church, New- here, hereafter, presides occasion was one of it is always hearty in sing, led by a small the solemn and in- of an instrument of sweetness of tone. It Hooks' establishment, justice to the repre-

very successful mis- at the West. He has \$3,000 from the Kansas City. Last \$3,000, and it was. It shows that the presressing the churches, not producing any un-

The subscription this came readily and with

ment brought against only his own, by Canon "the drink trade" in has been republished by the National Tem- is added a vigorous Free Run on the T. Hornaday, author angle." The revelations bring a blush upon the English and American ggle our missionaries the ignorance and stu- but with the emis- with the fatal cup in their

Lynn District.

Waltham. — Oct. 2, eleven persons were received into full connection by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Avann, twelve were received by letter, and nineteen joined on probation. In the evening six others were converted. At an adjourned quarterly conference, held Oct. 6, the trustees of the church who were incorporated as a self-perpetuating body, resigned their places, and upon the nomination of the pastor a new board was elected in harmony with the provisions of the Discipline.

VERMONT CONFERENCE.

## ST. ALBANS DISTRICT.

The first note in connection with the "Million for Missions" from this district, comes from Franklin, which reports that on Sept. 25 its apportionment of \$100 was more than met. We shall be glad to chronicle more news of the same kind. Bro. Chauncey Temple, the superintendent of the Sunday-school in the same place, has recently made that institution a present of a library numbering 217 volumes.

On Sept. 25, four persons were received into membership with our church at West Enosburg, making, since Conference, thirty-seven from probation and four by letter.

From the 17th to the 22d inst., Rev. Joshua Gill, of the New England Conference, is to hold a series of meetings for the promotion of holiness at Essex Centre. Bro. Wedgeworth hopes for a large attendance, and his people offer free entertainment to visiting ministers and their wives.

Mr. Williams, of Augusta, the efficient Conference secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, has felt compelled to resign her position, and Mrs. H. M. Humphrey, of Chestnut Street, Portland, has been selected to fill the place, than whom no better choice could be made.

Rev. A. W. Ford reports the following as his work on three consecutive Sundays in September: On the 4th, received sixteen into full connection with his own church at Georgia and North Fairfax; on the 11th at Grand Isle received thirteen into the church and baptized one young man; and on the 18th baptized four in his own church, and received them on probation. Bro. Ford is successful wherever he goes.

Waltham, St. — Dr. Dorchester received twenty-seven into full membership, three by letter, and four on probation, Sunday, Oct. 2.

Malden. — Ten were received from probation, Oct. 2, six by letter, and nine on probation.

Winthrop. — The Sunday-school Institute of the Lynn District will be held with this church on Thursday, Oct. 20. The programme is published in another column.

Newburyport, Washington St. — The presiding elder visited this church, Sunday, Oct. 2, and held a love-feast before the morning service. It was largely attended, and the meeting was of great power. At the close of the love-feast two rose for prayers. Pastor and people are looking for a re-

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.

Northampton. — Rev. C. M. Melden preached a rousing temperance sermon to a crowded house last Sunday evening, after which Prof. Pillsbury offered a series of resolutions warmly commending Mayor Hill and the chief of police for their efforts to enforce the laws suppressing the saloons during the past year.

Chichester. — The Oxford League of the Central M. E. Church last week selected the following officers: President, F. H. Norton; vice-presidents, Samuel Craig and Josie C. Whitaker; secretary,

Cora Warren. The society is quite prosperous.

Greenfield. — Sunday, Oct. 2, seven adults, recently converted, were baptized by the pastor, Rev. G. M. Smiley, ten were received on probation, and six into full membership. A deep religious interest prevails.

## MONTPELIER DISTRICT.

Revivals of a most hopeful character are in progress at Groton, East Orange, Plainfield and Williamstown. Fuller details will be given when the results are more definitely known.

The district preachers' meeting at Barre was well sustained and profitable.

The plan of the association to correspond with the brethren in advance, and announce only such as pledge themselves to be present and do the work assigned them, has resulted in securing a better attendance and more thoroughly-prepared papers.

Bro. A. T. Bullard was present all through the preachers' meeting at Barre, and took an active part in all the exercises. He preached Tuesday afternoon a sermon on "Regeneration," which, for nice discrimination of thought and effectiveness in delivery, could hardly have been exceeded in his palmiest days. Bro. Bullard will be 84 years old in December.

The Orange County S. S. Convention at Cheshire was a marked success. Every topic announced, with a single exception, was ably discussed, and all the time profitably filled. Among the good things furnished for the occasion, was an address by Bro. N. W. Wilder, of Newbury, on the topic, "All the Church in the Sunday-school," and papers by Bro. W. M. Gillis, of West Fairlee, on "The Power of the Sunday-school," and Bro. F. W. Hamlin, of Williamstown, on "That Big Boy," Bro. J. A. Sherburn, of Chelsea, in whose church the convention was held, graciously welcomed the workers to the hospitalities of the town, and as fellow helpers "in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ."

H. A. S.

## MAINE CONFERENCE.

## PORTLAND DISTRICT.

South Manchester. — Here they have been engaged in a no-license campaign; the pastor, Rev. D. P. Leavitt, preaching a powerful sermon the Sabbath before election. Under the plea that the no-license law had not been enforced last year, some who voted for temperance measures in other years cast their votes this year for license. By this false method of reasoning, Manchester "beautiful for situation," has gone over to the license ranks. It is sowing to the winds and reaping the whirlwind. Five sisters of this church have died within nine weeks: Mrs. Julia A. Lewis, Mrs. Mary Burns, Mrs. Gladys H. Ingraham, Mrs. Parma D. Bartlett, and Mrs. Warren Bidwell. The camp-meeting had a quickening effect on the church members who were present. Some made a new start, and several have been converted since the meeting. There is a good interest now in the social meetings. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and Sunday-school are doing nobly for missions, and nearly forty dollars have been raised for Home Missions. The superintendent of the Sunday-school, Bro. Robert N. Stanley, on Rev. E. S. Stanley, is deeply interested in missionary work.

G.

## VERMONT CONFERENCE.

## ST. ALBANS DISTRICT.

The first note in connection with the "Million for Missions" from this district, comes from Franklin, which reports that on Sept. 25 its apportionment of \$100 was more than met. We shall be glad to chronicle more news of the same kind. Bro. Chauncey Temple, the superintendent of the Sunday-school in the same place, has recently made that institution a present of a library numbering 217 volumes.

On Sept. 25, four persons were received into membership with our church at West Enosburg, making, since Conference, thirty-seven from probation and four by letter.

From the 17th to the 22d inst., Rev. Joshua Gill, of the New England Conference, is to hold a series of meetings for the promotion of holiness at Essex Centre. Bro. Wedgeworth hopes for a large attendance, and his people offer free entertainment to visiting ministers and their wives.

Mr. Williams, of Augusta, the efficient Conference secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, has felt compelled to resign her position, and Mrs. H. M. Humphrey, of Chestnut Street, Portland, has been selected to fill the place, than whom no better choice could be made.

Rev. A. W. Ford reports the following as his work on three consecutive Sundays in September: On the 4th, received sixteen into full connection with his own church at Georgia and North Fairfax; on the 11th at Grand Isle received thirteen into the church and baptized one young man; and on the 18th baptized four in his own church, and received them on probation. Bro. Ford is successful wherever he goes.

Waltham, St. — Dr. Dorchester received twenty-seven into full membership, three by letter, and four on probation, Sunday, Oct. 2.

Malden. — Ten were received from probation, Oct. 2, six by letter, and nine on probation.

Winthrop. — The Sunday-school Institute of the Lynn District will be held with this church on Thursday, Oct. 20. The programme is published in another column.

Newburyport, Washington St. — The presiding elder visited this church, Sunday, Oct. 2, and held a love-feast before the morning service. It was largely attended, and the meeting was of great power. At the close of the love-feast two rose for prayers. Pastor and people are looking for a re-

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.

Northampton. — Rev. C. M. Melden preached a rousing temperance sermon to a crowded house last Sunday evening, after which Prof. Pillsbury offered a series of resolutions warmly commending Mayor Hill and the chief of police for their efforts to enforce the laws suppressing the saloons during the past year.

Chichester. — The Oxford League of the Central M. E. Church last week selected the following officers: President, F. H. Norton; vice-presidents, Samuel Craig and Josie C. Whitaker; secretary,

Cora Warren. The society is quite prosperous.

Greenfield. — Sunday, Oct. 2, seven adults, recently converted, were baptized by the pastor, Rev. G. M. Smiley, ten were received on probation, and six into full membership. A deep religious interest prevails.

MONTPELIER DISTRICT.

Revivals of a most hopeful character are in progress at Groton, East Orange, Plainfield and Williamstown. Fuller details will be given when the results are more definitely known.

The district preachers' meeting at Barre was well sustained and profitable.

The plan of the association to

correspond with the brethren in advance, and announce only such as pledge

the apportionment was \$10. The collection taken amounted to \$54, and enough more is expected to raise the amount to \$60. This charge is without a pastor, but Bro. W. E. Allen, a local preacher whose home is within its bounds, is filling the pulpit most acceptably.

J. H. TOMPSON, 10-20-11-20. How shall we save our Young People to the Church, and attract others from Without? P. G. Sloper & F. A. Everett; 11-20-12-20. The Need, and the Best Method of securing true Church Loyalty on the part of our Membership. C. F. Blodget & J. Judge; 12-20-12-20. Dinner. A. 1-2-20, p. 10. How to Secure a Preacher. A. 1-2-20, p. 10. How to Secure a Preacher. Essential to our Work. How to secure a Preacher. C. F. Blodget & J. Judge; 12-20-12-20. Dinner.

Care has been taken to arrange a good programme. It is hoped that every preacher on the District will be present, if possible. Entertainment for all who will come. Come by train and stay through. Fitchburg whose early trains do not stop at W. Fitchburg can come to Fitchburg and take horse-cars.

PROGRAMME, October 20.

At 9 a. m., Devotional Exercises, conducted by Rev. F. A. Everett; 9-20, Organization; 9-20, Review of Dr. H. Clay Trumbull's "Teachers and Reviewers." Rev. James Taylor; 10-15, How to Promote Spirituality in the Sunday-School; 10-15, B. S. Smith; 11-15, The Relation of the Sunday-School to the Church, Rev. C. F. Blodget; 11-15, Opening and Closing Exercises of the Sunday-School, N. N. Davis.

At 1-30 p. m., Choral Exercises, Rev. E. W. Nichols; 2-30, A. 1-2-20, p. 10. How to Secure a Preacher. A. 1-2-20, p. 10. How to Secure a Preacher. C. F. Blodget & J. Judge; 12-20-12-20. Dinner.

At 9 a. m., Devotional Exercises, conducted by Rev. F. A. Everett; 9-20, Organization; 9-20, Review of Dr. H. Clay Trumbull's "Teachers and Reviewers." Rev. James Taylor; 10-15, How to Promote Spirituality in the Sunday-School; 10-15, B. S. Smith; 11-15, The Relation of the Sunday-School to the Church, Rev. C. F. Blodget; 11-15, Opening and Closing Exercises of the Sunday-School, N. N. Davis.

At 1-30 p. m., Choral Exercises, Rev. E. W. Nichols; 2-30, A. 1-2-20, p. 10. How to Secure a Preacher. A. 1-2-20, p. 10. How to Secure a Preacher. C. F. Blodget & J. Judge; 12-20-12-20. Dinner.

At 9 a. m., Devotional Exercises, conducted by Rev. F. A. Everett; 9-20, Organization; 9-20, Review of Dr. H. Clay Trumbull's "Teachers and Reviewers." Rev. James Taylor; 10-15, How to Promote Spirituality in the Sunday-School; 10-15, B. S. Smith; 11-15, The Relation of the Sunday-School to the Church, Rev. C. F. Blodget; 11-15, Opening and Closing Exercises of the Sunday-School, N. N. Davis.

At 1-30 p. m., Choral Exercises, Rev. E. W. Nichols; 2-30, A. 1-2-20, p. 10. How to Secure a Preacher. A. 1-2-20, p. 10. How to Secure a Preacher. C. F. Blodget & J. Judge; 12-20-12-20. Dinner.

At 9 a. m., Devotional Exercises, conducted by Rev. F. A. Everett; 9-20, Organization; 9-20, Review of Dr. H. Clay Trumbull's "Teachers and Reviewers." Rev. James Taylor; 10-15, How to Promote Spirituality in the Sunday-School; 10-15, B. S. Smith; 11-15, The Relation of the Sunday-School to the Church, Rev. C. F. Blodget; 11-15, Opening and Closing Exercises of the Sunday-School, N. N. Davis.

At 1-30 p. m., Choral Exercises, Rev. E. W. Nichols; 2-30, A. 1-2-20, p. 10. How to Secure a Preacher. A. 1-2-20, p. 10. How to Secure a Preacher. C. F. Blodget & J. Judge; 12-20-12-20. Dinner.

At 9 a. m., Devotional Exercises, conducted by Rev. F. A. Everett; 9-20, Organization; 9-20, Review of Dr. H. Clay Trumbull's "Teachers and Reviewers." Rev. James Taylor; 10-15, How to Promote Spirituality in the Sunday-School; 10-15, B. S. Smith; 11-15, The Relation of the Sunday-School to the Church, Rev. C. F. Blodget; 11-15, Opening and Closing Exercises of the Sunday-School, N. N. Davis.

At 1-30 p. m., Choral Exercises, Rev. E. W. Nichols; 2-30, A. 1-2-20, p. 10. How to Secure a Preacher. A. 1-2-20, p. 10. How to Secure a Preacher. C. F. Blodget & J. Judge; 12-20-12-20. Dinner.

At 9 a. m., Devotional Exercises, conducted by Rev. F. A. Everett; 9-20, Organization; 9-20, Review of Dr. H. Clay Trumbull's "Teachers and Reviewers." Rev. James Taylor; 10-15, How to Promote Spirituality in the Sunday-School; 10-15, B. S. Smith; 11-15, The Relation of the Sunday-School to the Church, Rev. C. F. Blodget; 11-15, Opening and Closing Exercises of the Sunday-School, N. N. Davis.

At 1-30 p. m., Choral Exercises, Rev. E. W. Nichols; 2-30, A. 1-2-20, p. 10. How to Secure a Preacher. A. 1-2-20, p. 10. How to Secure a Preacher. C. F. Blodget & J. Judge; 12-20-12-20. Dinner.

At 9 a. m., Devotional Exercises, conducted by Rev. F. A. Everett; 9-20, Organization; 9-20, Review of Dr. H. Clay Trumbull's "Teachers and Reviewers." Rev. James Taylor; 10-15, How to Promote Spirituality in the Sunday-School; 10-15, B. S. Smith; 11-15, The

## The Family.

## SPEAKING TO THE HEART. [EDITORIAL.]

The following quinque quatrains, written in honor of the memory of Samuel Hoar by Emerson, describes a type of character as desirable as it is rare in all but Christian society: —

"With beams December's planets dart  
His cold eye truth and candor scanned;  
July was in his sunny heart,  
October in his liberal hand."

If any man's heart is not a temple of the Holy Spirit, the fault is all his own. The law which governs the gift of that Spirit to man, as stated by Christ, is: "He that asketh receiveth." How monstrous, therefore, is the sin of the soul which will not ask for that greatest of all gifts, the abiding presence of the indwelling God!

Why does a truly good man instinctively turn from the society of bad men? It is because "goodness has instincts, and is repelled from selfish minds by a sense of something in them unlike itself." Hence he who is fascinated by wicked men proves his own lack of thorough goodness; while he who is drawn, as by magnetism, toward good men, gives fair evidence that he is himself possessed of goodness.

Christ says to every believer as He did to His disciples when sending them on their first mission, "Freely ye have received, freely give." Hence to get more, one must give of what he has to others. Clement of Alexandria, illustrating this duty, said, "Wells when pumped out yield purer water, but that of which no one partakes turns to putrefaction. . . . Thus by teaching one learns more; in speaking one is often a hearer with his audience. For the Teacher of him who speaks and of him who hears is one. He waters both the mind and the word." Therefore

"trust, ye  
Who turn God's gifts unto the Giver's praise,  
His smile hath prompted and will bless your ways."

Discouraged! How many there are plodding along in life's journey pressed down and heavily burdened with discouragement! How dark, dreary and sad everything appears! Life under such circumstances often becomes a burden, and in some instances death is even preferred to life. In one such instance an individual had resolved on closing life by suicide. When about to carry his purpose into execution, he met a poor but worthy person, who asked for pecuniary aid, being in a destitute, suffering condition. He relieved the suppliant's necessities, which called forth such hearty thanks from the recipient, that it awakened a new thought in the mind of the despondent, that there was something worth living for after all—doing good in helping the needy and making others happy. He resolved on this course, and he was ever after a happy, useful man. His discouragement at once vanished, and life assumed a great, real importance. Try it, ye discouraged ones, and you will find yourselves in a new life, full of joy and gladness, hopeful, peaceful, and useful. Oh, the bliss of doing good! What a glory it gives to life! The darkened skies give place to a bright, sunny, joyous day.

## HERE AND THERE.

We sit beside the lower feast to-day—  
She at the higher.  
Our voices falter as we bend to pray;  
In the great choir  
Of happy saints she sings, and does not tire.  
We break the bread of patience, and the wine  
She tastes the vintage of that glorious vine,  
Whose branches fair  
Set for the healing of all nations are.  
I wonder she is sorry for our pain,  
Or if, grown wise,  
She, wondering, smiles, and counts them idle,  
vain, These heavy sighs,  
These longings for her face and happy eyes.  
Smile on them, then, darling, as God wills best.  
Content to leave to the deeper rest,  
The safer fold,  
To joy's immortal youth while we grow old:  
Content the cold and warty day to bear,  
The safer fold,  
And know thee in immortal summer there,  
Beyond the grave,  
Content to give thee to the Love that gave.

—Susan Coolidge.

## REMINISCENCES.

BY REV. N. D. GEORGE, D. D.

NATICK.

[Continued.]

At the Conference held in Lynn, April 8, 1859, Bishop Ames presiding, I was returned to Natick. On the whole, things passed along very pleasantly so far as the church was concerned, that year. There was good attendance and good attention to the Word, a good Sunday-school, and the utmost harmony between minister and members. At one period during the winter some extra means were used, and everything seemed to indicate a good revival work, but the old-time brethren could not well refrain from expressing their feelings in regard to the pride of the church, meaning, as interpreted by the modern brethren, organ, carpets, etc.; and the latter being a little too sensitive, it tended to destroy union of effort, and but little was accomplished. But a new and unlooked-for interest was about to be awakened, as the following will show.

Mr. B., the minister of the Universalist society, had left the town, and Mr. J. B. Smith had been hired to take his place. I had pursued a pacific course toward Universalism while in Natick, making no direct attack upon it or its

ministers, and was not a little surprised to find large red posters all over the village, and one in my own yard on a cherry-tree close to my door, which read as follows: —

Review  
OF A BOOK! UNIVERSALISM NOT OF THE BIBLE!  
A compilation of Fallacy, Misrepresentation, and Gross Recklessness, by Rev. N. D. George of the Methodist Church, will be shewed up in its true colors, by Rev. J. B. Smith. Sermon next Sabbath evening, at 6.12 o'clock. Natick, Feb. 23, 1860.

This display of posters did not much intimidate me, as I had seen some service in the army of the Lord, and felt quite sure, the Lord helping, a few smooth stones might be taken from the brook, one of which might smite the forehead of this boasting man of Gath. As I could not well leave my own meeting to listen while I should be "showed up." Rev. Nathaniel Norris, a superannuated minister, then residing in the place, kindly volunteered to go and take notes. The great effort of Mr. Smith was to prove me a liar, and to do this he seized upon the following in my book: "Mr. Grosh, of Utica, an editor and minister of the order, says he preached several months without public prayers." The page on which this is found was written a hundred and fifty miles from the home of the author, when I was on the Bangor District. I was from home, when visiting the Aroostook part of the work, from two to five weeks. The most of the book under consideration was written while in that region. My method was to take books in a carpet bag from my library, such as I might need, and when I had two or three days to spare in that new country, I would say to some good brother, "If you can favor me with a room for writing during the day, I will preach every night if desired." I remember distinctly when and where the passage called in question was written. It was in the house of Bro. Parsons, in the unincorporated township called No. 11. I intended, when I should be at my home, and before the book should go to the press, to have given my authority in a foot-note, but it was forgotten. I had, however, my authority, and could produce it at any time. Mr. Smith wrote and obtained a letter from the Universalist minister of Utica, where Mr. Grosh once resided, signed by five of the trustees of the society, stating that they never knew Mr. Grosh to preach without public prayers, and pronounced the statement in the book false and slanderous. This letter Mr. Smith and his friends thought would brand the lie deeply into my character.

Having heard of the letter which was to accomplish so much, Rev. N. Norris called to see Mr. Smith, requesting to see the letter, stating to him that if the Methodists had a liar preaching to them, he wanted to know it, for he did not want to listen to such a man. The letter was produced, but Mr. Norris had left his spectacles at home, and requested the privilege of taking the letter home to read. This was granted on condition of safe return. The letter was passed to me, and thus a copy was obtained.

The time for my defense was Sunday evening, March 18, 1860. It was a very warm evening, and the house was densely crowded at an early hour. The heat required the raising of the windows, and it was judged that a hundred who could not enter, were outside listening to the speaker. I opened by saying that the work of the evening was not of my seeking. My character had been rudely assailed, I having been held up, as far as possible, to the scorn of the public by posters scattered over the place, and the efforts of two evenings by a man calling himself a gospel minister, to brand me with lying and other sins. My reputation is worth something, not only to myself, but to the church of which I am a minister. I am soon to leave for another place, and what will be the influence in my new field of labor if it should be known that I was publicly branded as a liar, and did not vindicate myself? I had not assailed Mr. Smith or the Universalists of Natick, but circumstances had forced me to come before the public in self-defense. The father told his plan.

With sad, sweet smile the seer did wait  
Upon the kingly man,

Then answered, "All ye must undo;  
She has not yet, of sight, the clue."

"Go back, and tell her of the light,  
And teach her of the day;

Roll back the curtain black as night  
Which falls upon her way;

Teach her the God who made us all  
Has, in Himself, no dark at all.

Straitway to him the father went,  
Imploring low his grace,  
Begging but he would consent  
To see his daughter's face.

"How have ye taught the child?" said he;  
"And is she longing now to see?"

Then humbly, in that presence great,  
The father told his plan.

With sad, sweet smile the seer did wait  
Upon the kingly man,

Then answered, "All ye must undo;

She has not yet, of sight, the clue."

"Go back, and tell her of the light,  
And teach her of the day;

Roll back the curtain black as night  
Which falls upon her way;

Teach her the God who made us all  
Has, in Himself, no dark at all.

Straitway to him the father went,  
Imploring low his grace,  
Begging but he would consent  
To see his daughter's face.

"How have ye taught the child?" said he;  
"And is she longing now to see?"

Then humbly, in that presence great,  
The father told his plan.

With sad, sweet smile the seer did wait  
Upon the kingly man,

Then answered, "All ye must undo;

She has not yet, of sight, the clue."

"Go back, and tell her of the light,  
And teach her of the day;

Roll back the curtain black as night  
Which falls upon her way;

Teach her the God who made us all  
Has, in Himself, no dark at all.

Straitway to him the father went,  
Imploring low his grace,  
Begging but he would consent  
To see his daughter's face.

"How have ye taught the child?" said he;  
"And is she longing now to see?"

Then humbly, in that presence great,  
The father told his plan.

With sad, sweet smile the seer did wait  
Upon the kingly man,

Then answered, "All ye must undo;

She has not yet, of sight, the clue."

"Go back, and tell her of the light,  
And teach her of the day;

Roll back the curtain black as night  
Which falls upon her way;

Teach her the God who made us all  
Has, in Himself, no dark at all.

Straitway to him the father went,  
Imploring low his grace,  
Begging but he would consent  
To see his daughter's face.

"How have ye taught the child?" said he;  
"And is she longing now to see?"

Then humbly, in that presence great,  
The father told his plan.

With sad, sweet smile the seer did wait  
Upon the kingly man,

Then answered, "All ye must undo;

She has not yet, of sight, the clue."

"Go back, and tell her of the light,  
And teach her of the day;

Roll back the curtain black as night  
Which falls upon her way;

Teach her the God who made us all  
Has, in Himself, no dark at all.

Straitway to him the father went,  
Imploring low his grace,  
Begging but he would consent  
To see his daughter's face.

"How have ye taught the child?" said he;  
"And is she longing now to see?"

Then humbly, in that presence great,  
The father told his plan.

With sad, sweet smile the seer did wait  
Upon the kingly man,

Then answered, "All ye must undo;

She has not yet, of sight, the clue."

"Go back, and tell her of the light,  
And teach her of the day;

Roll back the curtain black as night  
Which falls upon her way;

Teach her the God who made us all  
Has, in Himself, no dark at all.

Straitway to him the father went,  
Imploring low his grace,  
Begging but he would consent  
To see his daughter's face.

"How have ye taught the child?" said he;  
"And is she longing now to see?"

Then humbly, in that presence great,  
The father told his plan.

With sad, sweet smile the seer did wait  
Upon the kingly man,

Then answered, "All ye must undo;

She has not yet, of sight, the clue."

"Go back, and tell her of the light,  
And teach her of the day;

Roll back the curtain black as night  
Which falls upon her way;

Teach her the God who made us all  
Has, in Himself, no dark at all.

Straitway to him the father went,  
Imploring low his grace,  
Begging but he would consent  
To see his daughter's face.

"How have ye taught the child?" said he;  
"And is she longing now to see?"

Then humbly, in that presence great,  
The father told his plan.

With sad, sweet smile the seer did wait  
Upon the kingly man,

Then answered, "All ye must undo;

She has not yet, of sight, the clue."

"Go back, and tell her of the light,  
And teach her of the day;

Roll back the curtain black as night  
Which falls upon her way;

Teach her the God who made us all  
Has, in Himself, no dark at all.

Straitway to him the father went,  
Imploring low his grace,  
Begging but he would consent  
To see his daughter's face.

"How have ye taught the child?" said he;  
"And is she longing now to see?"

Then humbly, in that presence great,  
The father told his plan.

With sad, sweet smile the seer did wait  
Upon the kingly man,

Then answered, "All ye must undo;

She has not yet, of sight, the clue."

"Go back, and tell her of the light,  
And teach her of the day;

Roll back the curtain black as night  
Which falls upon her way;

Teach her the God who made us all  
Has, in Himself, no dark at all.

Straitway to him the father went,  
Imploring low his grace,  
Begging but he would consent  
To see his daughter's face.

"How have ye taught the child?" said he;  
"And is she longing now to see?"

Then humbly, in that presence great,  
The father told his plan.

With sad, sweet smile the seer did wait  
Upon the kingly man,

Then answered, "All ye must undo;

She has not yet, of sight, the clue."

"Go back, and tell her of the light,  
And teach her of the day;

Roll back the curtain black as night  
Which falls upon her way;

Teach her the God who made us all  
Has, in Himself, no dark at all.

Straitway to him the father went,  
Imploring low his grace,  
Begging but he would consent  
To see his daughter's face.

"How have ye taught the child?" said he;  
"And is she longing now to see?"

Then humbly, in that presence great,  
The father told his plan.

With sad, sweet smile the seer did wait  
Upon the kingly man,

Then answered, "All ye must undo;

She



**ZION'S HERALD**  
For the Year 1888  
A SPECIAL OFFER TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

All who subscribe at once, will get the paper **FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR ONE SUBSCRIPTION.**

The paper will be sent *FROM OCTOBER 1*, the remainder of the year free to all New Subscribers who subscribe for **ONE YEAR.**

**When the full amount of the subscription price (\$2.50) is received, their paper will be credited to JANUARY 1, 1889.**

Those who wish to subscribe, and do not find it convenient to pay now, can order the paper at once (that they may have the full benefit of the three months offered free), and forward the money between this and January 1. The price of subscription can be paid to the present agent, or forwarded directly to the publishing office, by post-office orders or bank checks; or, when these modes of sending are *not available*, the currency can be forwarded by mail at our risk.

We hope every minister will announce this offer to his congregation, and secure an increase of the number of subscribers to ZION'S HERALD on his charge.

**LISTS WILL BE SENT IMMEDIATELY TO ALL THE PREACHERS.**

Will each reader of the paper inform his neighbor, who may not be a subscriber, of our offer? ZION'S HERALD should be read in every Methodist family New England.

**FROM NO OTHER SOURCE CAN AN EQUAL AMOUNT OF GOOD READING BE OBTAINED FOR SO LITTLE MONEY.**

The paper contains an average of **Forty-Two Columns** of reading matter per week, and costs but **5 Cents for Number.**

Each issue contains a large amount of fresh editorial matter, and also articles from a great variety of pens, affording the most valuable information upon all the important topics of the day. Those who lose sight of the fact that it is a family paper, a religious paper, and a Methodist paper.

**SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.**

Letters on business should be addressed to **A. S. WEED, Publisher,** 38 Bromfield Street, Boston.

(Continued from Page 1.)

the persons buried there, only as tradition has preserved them, as the cases of Abraham, Rachel, Joseph, Absalom, Hezekiah, and some others, though Absalom's body did not reach its tomb. Nearly all that is recorded in the books of Kings as characteristic of the Hebrew people, has been found on various stone monuments in recent times.

After the return of the Jews from their captivity, we must look to Persian sources for their history, as they seem to have followed agricultural pursuits during the two centuries they were under the Persian rule. As they then made no history of their own, but kept up friendly intercourse with Babylon and Egypt, and Phoenicia and Greece, the then ruling powers, their history is left blank, only as it is recorded in the books of the Apocrypha. The Samaritans and the Medes had some influence upon the Jews, but the Greeks, followed by the Romans, became the dominant power, and to these, in turn, the Jews had to submit. A large portion of Jewish history is found recorded by other nations, without the knowledge or consent of the Jews themselves, and it has been left to the last twenty years to recover to us these records of unspeakable value.

**The Week.**

AT HOME.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company has severed its relations with the telegraph company of the same name, and been consolidated with the Western Union.

The Vanderbilt Library for the enjoyment of the New York Central road, has been opened in New York city.

Prince de Talleyrand of France is visiting this country.

Hon. John B. Finch, president of the National Prohibition committee, died suddenly in this city on the 2d inst.

The New Hampshire House of Representatives has adopted an amendment of the Hazeley Bill authorizing the Boston and Maine road to lease the Northern, and the Boston & Worcester, and several roads, and pass the bill. Charges of bribery and corruption are being investigated.

Rev. Dr. Parker gave a glowing eulogy of Henry Ward Beecher at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the evening of the 4th.

Ex-Congressman W. R. Cox, of North Carolina, has been selected to succeed Gov. Porter as Assistant Secretary of State.

The steamer "California" sunk in Lake Michigan; fourteen lives are supposed to have been lost.

The Peabody Educational fund has increased to over \$2,000,000, permitting an annual expenditure of \$70,000.

Ex-Governor Washburn died suddenly at Springfield, on the 6th, while attending the session of the American Board. He was 67 years old.

The losses by fire during September in this country foot up to \$7,937,900, against \$6,500,000 for the corresponding month last year.

Bishop Perry of Iowa has declined the bishopric of North Carolina.

Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Edmunds and Arthur O'Connor, M. P., spoke on home rule to 3,000 persons in Cooper Union, New York, last week.

Judge Manning, U. S. minister to Mexico, has resigned.

Ernest R. Grinn has been appointed shipping commissioner at this city.

Arthur H. Snell, paying teller of the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn, has been arrested for cashing checks which he knew to be worthless, presented by confederates.

Yellow fever has broken out at Tampa, Fla.

A warm public welcome was extended to Gen. Fane and Mr. Burgess, the owner and designer of the "Volunteer," in Fenwick Hall on Friday evening. Speeches were made, and the audience joined heartily in the congratulations.

A hearty reception to Sir Thomas Grattan Edmunds and Arthur O'Connor, esq., the visiting members of Parliament, was given at the Boston Theatre in this city Sunday evening. Gov. Ames presided.

The amount of bonds offered the Government in response to the recent call failed to reach the limit of \$14,000,000 by a little more than half a million.

On the 2d we began another year's advertising for THE MICHIGAN BELL FOUNDRY, of Baltimore, Md. The firm has been using space in this paper for years past, and know the value of conscientious advertising. There is no concern in the country that is more reliable in their business transactions; always courteous and obliging, willing to give every customer full justice, and full value for the money. There are no Bells in the market that are superior to those they manufacture. Our people will do well to write this firm for prices and terms when in want of Bells.

The famous "Andrews" Folding Bed has passed into the control of Paine's Company, Boston. They are the best and cheapest in the market.

Owing to new appliances for making and decorating pottery, it was never produced at so low cost as now. Jones, McDuffee and Stratton's fall importations are now open for exhibition.

Smith & Anthony Stove Co. have warmly greeted in St. Louis, Chicago, and at other points in their Western trip.

The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor is holding its annual session at Minneapolis.

The New York Greenbackers have nominated a State ticket, with Rev. Thomas K. Beecher at its head.

The steamer "Vanderbilt" is reported lost on Lake Superior, with all on board.

The cruiser "Atlanta" in Newport harbor, is to be tested in resisting a sham attack of torpedo boats.

Hon. Rufus A. Ayers, Attorney General of Virginia, has been sent to jail in default of payment of \$500 fine, imposed by Judge Bond of the United States Circuit Court, for contempt of court.

A negro employed by Wheeler, Parsons & Hayes, New York jewelers, has stolen \$10,000 worth of goods from the firm.

ABROAD.

The English officials in China are working hard to nullify the great concession recently made to the American syndicate for developing that empire.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett proposed to establish in Paris the *European Herald*, modeled after his paper in New York.

John Bright has come out in support of the government's coercive policy in Ireland.

France has resumed diplomatic relations with Madagascar.

The Dublin city corporation attended "in state" to the trial of Mr. O'Brien and Lord Mayor Sullivan.

A statesman Gambetta, paid for by the contributions of 280,000 Frenchmen, is to be erected in the Place du Carrousel, Paris.

So abundant is the flow of petroleum at Baku, Russia, that the oil cannot be stored, and the town is threatened with an inundation.

Almost daily earthquake shocks have been experienced in Santiago de Cuba.

The case of William O'Brien for publishing accounts of meetings of suppressed branches of the National League in the United Ireland, was adjourned, pending decision on the crown's appeal of Lord Mayor Sullivan's case.

The son of the deceased Sultan of Morocco, sixteen years of age, has assumed the government.

Three more vessels—two of them American and one British—have been seized by the U. S. revenue steamer "Bear" for sea-poaching in Behring Sea. This makes thirteen vessels in all which have been captured for this illegal business.

The Emperor Don Pedro's mental faculties are said to be affected by reason of kidney disease, and it is doubtful if he returns to Brazil.

Premier Crispi and Prince Bismarck, in their recent interview, discussed the Suez canal question, and agreed that, as England and Italy were in accord on the subject, the three powers should act uniformly in connection with the canal.

The Home Savings Bank makes its usual semi-annual dividend this month at the rate of four per cent. as heretofore; and notwithstanding that a large number of depositors have been making their own investments in Western mortgages and in stocks, the Bank has increased its deposit account in the past three months in the sum of \$67,340.28. From the treasurer's quarterly report to the trustees [made on the 11th inst.], we observe that the investments, and loans, and cash on hand amount to \$2,698,455.99; that the amount due on depositors' accounts amounts to \$5,577,859.55—thus leaving a guaranteed fund and undivided earnings of \$120,626.44. If to the above amount is added the market value of the stocks and bonds over the investments [at par] and deduct all known liabilities [for parts, etc.], the Bank shows an estimated surplus of \$253,717.22. This is very gratifying to the officers who have striven hard during the past eight years to build up the institution, and should be very satisfactory to the public.

The Home Savings Bank makes its usual semi-annual dividend this month at the rate of four per cent. as heretofore; and notwithstanding that a large number of depositors have been making their own investments in Western mortgages and in stocks, the Bank has increased its deposit account in the past three months in the sum of \$67,340.28. From the treasurer's quarterly report to the trustees [made on the 11th inst.], we observe that the investments, and loans, and cash on hand amount to \$2,698,455.99; that the amount due on depositors' accounts amounts to \$5,577,859.55—thus leaving a guaranteed fund and undivided earnings of \$120,626.44. If to the above amount is added the market value of the stocks and bonds over the investments [at par] and deduct all known liabilities [for parts, etc.], the Bank shows an estimated surplus of \$253,717.22. This is very gratifying to the officers who have striven hard during the past eight years to build up the institution, and should be very satisfactory to the public.

Our late importations consist largely of Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, which we invite buyers to compare.

In our Art Rooms, reached by Elevator from main floor, is an exhibit of exquisite specimens, suitable for wedding gifts; none finer imported.

One price; every set and every piece marked in plain figures, and we are not undersold, if we know it.

**JORDAN, MARSH & CO'S GREAT PRIZE MEDAL SEAL PLUSH (SACQUE) \$25.00.**

This special brand of Seal Plush is exclusively our own, we control every yard manufactured, we guarantee the quality of our goods, and last year was phenomenal, we are contented, it is a much greater outlay than usual, to make a better quality of seal plush.

The model shape is a "Knockabout" suit, with velvet finish. It is a perfect model of the latest and most popular style of the world. It is not patented, but is perfectly secure from imitation.

It is a perfect model of the latest and most popular style of the world.

These suits originated and patented by us, are of our exclusive manufacture to supply the desired want of Parents, to secure neat, serviceable and well-made Suits for the hard wear of

Boys' Department.

BOYS' KNOCKABOUT SUITS

FOR SCHOOL AND PLAY,

Boys' Department.

BOYS' KNOCKABOUT SUITS

FOR SCHOOL AND PLAY,

\$5.00.

These Suits originated and patented by us, are of our exclusive manufacture to supply the desired want of Parents, to secure neat, serviceable and well-made Suits for the hard wear of

Boys' Department.

BOYS' KNOCKABOUT SUITS

FOR SCHOOL AND PLAY,

\$5.00.

These Suits originated and patented by us, are of our exclusive manufacture to supply the desired want of Parents, to secure neat, serviceable and well-made Suits for the hard wear of

Boys' Department.

BOYS' KNOCKABOUT SUITS

FOR SCHOOL AND PLAY,

\$5.00.

These Suits originated and patented by us, are of our exclusive manufacture to supply the desired want of Parents, to secure neat, serviceable and well-made Suits for the hard wear of

Boys' Department.

BOYS' KNOCKABOUT SUITS

FOR SCHOOL AND PLAY,

\$5.00.

These Suits originated and patented by us, are of our exclusive manufacture to supply the desired want of Parents, to secure neat, serviceable and well-made Suits for the hard wear of

Boys' Department.

BOYS' KNOCKABOUT SUITS

FOR SCHOOL AND PLAY,

\$5.00.

These Suits originated and patented by us, are of our exclusive manufacture to supply the desired want of Parents, to secure neat, serviceable and well-made Suits for the hard wear of

Boys' Department.

BOYS' KNOCKABOUT SUITS

FOR SCHOOL AND PLAY,

\$5.00.

These Suits originated and patented by us, are of our exclusive manufacture to supply the desired want of Parents, to secure neat, serviceable and well-made Suits for the hard wear of

Boys' Department.

BOYS' KNOCKABOUT SUITS

FOR SCHOOL AND PLAY,

\$5.00.

These Suits originated and patented by us, are of our exclusive manufacture to supply the desired want of Parents, to secure neat, serviceable and well-made Suits for the hard wear of

Boys' Department.

BOYS' KNOCKABOUT SUITS

FOR SCHOOL AND PLAY,

\$5.00.

These Suits originated and patented by us, are of our exclusive manufacture to supply the desired want of Parents, to secure neat, serviceable and well-made Suits for the hard wear of

Boys' Department.

BOYS' KNOCKABOUT SUITS

FOR SCHOOL AND PLAY,

\$5.00.

These Suits originated and patented by us, are of our exclusive manufacture to supply the desired want of Parents, to secure neat, serviceable and well-made Suits for the hard wear of

Boys' Department.

BOYS' KNOCKABOUT SUITS

FOR SCHOOL AND PLAY,

\$5.00.

These Suits originated and patented by us, are of our exclusive manufacture to supply the desired want of Parents, to secure neat, serviceable and well-made Suits for the hard wear of

Boys' Department.

BO